THE GREAT TRIAL.

Sixtieth Day of the Absorbing Scandal Suit.

MR. BEECHER APPEARS.

He Tells the Story of His Early Life.

HIS MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENT

*We Were 23 and 24 for Part of the Year and 24 for the Remainder."

THE TILTON WEDDING.

"They Were the Fairest Pair I Ever Married."

A FIERCE LEGAL ARGUMENT.

The Defence Win and the Prosecution Subside.

"It is a poor horse that won't run well down bill," observed Mr. Beecher at the end of yesterday's proceedings in the Brookiyn trial, in response to the congratulatory remark that he had done well as a witness. The application of this expression was easily understood. Prepared by long acquaintance with the methods of the trial, tistening for so many days to the evidence pro and con, he realized now easy it might be to tell a plain tale without interruption or coment; but when it came to the tough exportence of a cross-examination the work was of a very different character-an uphill work. Mr. Beecher, or all other witnesses, was with the lawyers. Left to his natural resources no man could so adequately meet the assault of a practised cross-examiner. In his testimony of resterday, which was mainly parrative, he exhibited a degree of ease, clearness and composure which was not altogether anticipated. He was reany without being basty, candid without appearing to be over transparent, and fluent without showing that his lesson had been conned. CLOSE OF THE PROCESDINGS.

When the day's proceedings closed and Mr. Beecher descended from the stand to meet the congratulations of his friends the general verdict was that he had acquitted himself well; that the first bout, at least, had not hurt him one lota.

THE GREAT CROWD.

As might have been expected, the crowd was very great. For a quarter of an bour before the proceedings began the chamber resounded with the foud bum of several hundred voices, and this, added to the contasion incident of noise. Every moment when the entrance door was opened a rush or loud and angry sound indithe corridor was in wordy conflict with the police. The entire floor of the court room was packed and the little apartment adjoining had a number

and Mr. Beecher's two younger sons. Plymonth church was largely represented, and included Mr. and Mrs. Moses S. Beach, Rossiter R. Raymond, H. W. Sage, Mrs. Sheurman, J. F. Howard, Henry Camp, Mr. Caldwell, Alderman Waitney and ex-District Attorney Winslow. Only two of the sormer regular lady attendants of court were present-Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman. On the bench were Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Judge Benedict, Corporation Counse DeWitt, and in the Firm gib seats, looming up like an eclipsed edition of the sun, was Mr. Charles Gaylor, the gramatist. There was no disguisting the fact that Mr. Seecher has the sympathy of the audience with him. It was said by some that Mr. Evarts might have made a tremendous coup if he had asked the witness at that juncture when the question was raised as to how he should be sworn, "Mr. Reconer, before the ever-living God, aid you ever commits adultery with Elizabeth Tilton ?" and had the answer come back "No." it would have gone fiving over the wires to the end of the world and forestailed the verdict of the jury. But this would not have been in accordance with law. Wisely enough no sensational course of the kind was adopted. Mr. Beecher gave his evidence with a singular absence of feeling or asperity. If he acted he did the acting wandsciplly like nature. The cross-examination must, bowever, be the great deciding test of his success on the witness stand. THE EVIDENCE.

The jury were five minutes lute, and as soon as they answered to the call Judge Pullerton called Mr. Redpain. Redpath observed precisely the same attitude as on the previous day-his cibows resting on the arms of the coair and his heard approus to fell his story in a confidential whisper. He is a little man, of Israelitish appearance, closely cropped seard and short neck. His voice was cast in a low pitch and was rather indistinct. Judging from the narrative he related, consisting of extensive patch of conversations, his memory excelled for tenacity and clearness. He was listened with deep attention, as much of his testimony revealed more about Ti ton and moniton than had been known before. Mr. Berener opened his soul to this man with his characteristic freedom.

been known before. Mr. Besener opened his soul to the man with his characteristic freedom.

Witness stated :- I had several interviews with Mr. Recener; the first at Pecassil, where I less Monday for Brooklyn; I had an interview with Mr. Recener; the first at Pecassil, where I less Monday for Brooklyn; I had an interview with Mr. Recener in his analy; I asked him it he was prepared to tak busines; he was just then Called out; I turbed fround in my c air and naw a telegram lying on the table; isand, "Mr. Beecher, would you like to know was my custness is?" I then told him I spoke on Sudday with Theodore, Elizabeth and Frank; I saw Theodore in the morning, Elizabeth at noch and Frank in the evening; I said that heodore was lying down and said, "lie is going to charge you with adultery with Elizabeth, extending over two or taree years;" I thon't know how much I told Ar. Beecher; I think I told him that Theodore wan, "I am glad to see you," and that siter inther conversation he maid, "I show that you have always liked me." He smid, "I to be adulery extending over two or three years;" I think I then told him I had seen blozaosin in the afternoon; i saw Frank Mouton ame; he was lying on a lounge, and I was stitung near the frepisce; Thon said, "Recognath is good choungs to see Beccher e-morrow;" I said I was going to Pecassill on casiness; Pheodore said, "lei him I am going to that;" I teen said, i have no latention of teiling on that; "I toen said, i think you had octor tell him." During the conversation Frank was anking about the room, when he saidening atopped shid said, "Theodore, I love Mr. Beccher as much as love you; but minch as I love both, I would cross either of them to take each if one morrow? I said I was going to Peekskill on theses; Theodore said, "leid him I am going to bim for adultery," Moulton thee said, "Don't hat." I her said i nive no intention of teiling that." I her said i nive no intention of teiling that." I her said i nive no intention of teiling that." I her said i nive no intention of teiling that." Theodore said, "Lon't keeping her conversation Frank was king about the room, when he suddenly here coversation frank has king about the room, when he suddenly here covers and intention of the country the other."

Was install that you told Mr. Beecher? A. I do not called the suddenly here the best of my recollection, him all that, to the best of my recollection, him all that you told Mr. Beecher? A. He said, "I bould all all the sud of the suddenly here to the country is the number of thorean members of the courter's A. He was one of the courter's A. He said, "I bad a head read the time story; I said, nint I have a copy of that somewhere," I don't ember the rest of our conversation; I think he made and that has been wanted to do so, but it is the number of charge members of the courter and the converse of the numbers of the courter's A. I cannot way with positiveness, but its charge and that, and that has been wanted to do so, but it is the number of charge members of the courter's A. I cannot way with positiveness, but its congregation is only imited by the size of the courter's A. I cannot way with positiveness, but its congregation is only imited by the size of the courter's A. I cannot way with positiveness, but its congregation is only imited by the size of the courter's A. I cannot way with positiveness, but its congregation is only imited by the size of the courter's A. I cannot way with positiveness, but its congregation is only imited by the size of the courter's A. I cannot way with positiveness.

added, "I don't deny that I have given Theodore cause for offence or just cause," I don't remember the exact words; he said he had called together a committee of

cause for offence or just cause," I don't remember the exact words; he said he had called together a committee of

MEN OF HIGH CHARACTER,

who could not afford to misrepresent; he said he had given them no instructions whatever, and described one or two of the men; he said, "If the result should put the slightest taint on my character I should resign in twenty-four hours;" he said that Theodore had taken paius, whenever there was the least indication that the scandal would cease, to do something to reopen it; he said that Theodore had taken paius, whenever there was the least indication that the scandal would cease, to do something to reopen it; he said that Moulton was a friend, and from his belief in human nature he could not believe he would prove a traitor; he said he had devoted ins like to do ng good to his tellow kind; that his only ambition had been, perhaps, after he was dead that he might leave something that would be a consolation to those who mouroed for him; he said that he had received hundreds of latters from all parts of the country and from all pe-ple expressing their sympathy, and many, allhough in sympathy, appeared to intimate that they believed there was some truth in the charges; be went of talking until duner; he said nothing about making a statement; we went down to the cars together; we rode cown on the norse cars and talked on the platform; the conversation was chiefly devoted to the Woodbull Scandal; I afterward went to see Mr. Beecher at his house; I asked him if nothing could be done to stop this matter, and he put his hand on my knee and said, "Oh, that is all right now;" we went down to tea and he said, "I shall tell the whole truth: I shall take the whole biame on mysel;" he saked me what effect the scandal would have upon his lectures; I left the house shortly afterward.

HE DID NOT ADMIT.

HE DID NOT ADMIT. "In that interview at Peekskill, did Mr. Beecher admit to you the commission of adulters?" asked Mr. Pullerton of the witness. Mr. Evarts objected and Mr. Porter insisted that the witness had given the clearest and most emphatic evidence against the assumption of the charge of adultery. Mr. Porter's delivery, always supermundane, was particularly sepulcoral at this point. He stretched his finger forth and shook it with a tremulous emphasis as an accompaniment to the hourse quaver of his voice. Finally the question was put, and to a sensational hum in court Redpath answered, "No, sir; I did not ask him if he had committed adultery, for I did not believe it."

had committed adultery, for I did not believe it."

IRT IF STAND.

Mr. Fullerton—I move to Strike that out.
The Judge—Let it stand.
Witness continued—The conversation in Brookiyn was after the conversation in Peekskill.

Mr. Evarts asked for the oute of the interviews and witness stated that they were on the 13th and 14th of July, 1874.

Mr. Shearman detained the witness and asked a question as to the cause of his visit, and received the following answer:—I went to see Mr. Beecher about a contract I had with him for lectures.

Looking for Brecher.

LOOKING FOR BEECHER. When Redpath lest the stand a confused stir, altering and scraping of chairs, universal whis-pering and a craning of necks followed. Mr. Evarus turned around, and, facing the defendant, said, "Mr. Beecher will now take the stand." The commotion grew greater. Mr. Beecher stood up, calm and collected, and with an in-repid took in his eyes. He took of his coat and quietly made his way around the seats of the jury and ascended to the witness chair.

Standing by the witness chair, dressed in black, his hair combed over his ears with unusual care, his head proudly erect, his lips compressed and his color clear and even toned, Beecher looked his best and bravest. When Mr. Beecher reached the stand he was asked if he had any conscientions scruples about swearing on the Sible. He said he had; so the Judge instructed the Clerk to administer the oath by affirmation, which he did in the following form:-- "You affirm in the presence of the ever living God to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in the matter at issue between Theodore Tilton and Heary Ward Beecher."

Witners-"I do."
He then took his seat, and amid a profound hush Mr. Evarts stood up and began the examination. Briefly and clearly the witness told the story of his life, where he was born, where the theatre of his early struggles was, his visit to Europe during the war, his connection and career to the arranging and occupying of Europe during the war, his connection and career chairs and tables, made a perfect Eabel as pastor of Piymouth church, and his experience

as a journalist. BERCHER'S BOYHOOD. Q. When were you born and where? A. I was

informed.
Q. You are the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher? A. When and at what age did your father die ?

end the little apartment adjoining had a number of occupants, few of whom could see or hear anything. The atmosphere was oppressively close, the ventilating macainery failed and the Judge looked hopelessly around to see where the remody lay.

An unusual number of ladies and gestlemen more or less identified with the defendant were in attendance.

PROFLE PRYSENT.

Among the members of the Heecher family were Mrs. Beecher, Miss Catharine E. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Scoville, dauguter and son-in-law of Mr. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Colonel Beecher of Whom were raised to man's each of the seecher, and plymonth.

toy A. I went to Ambierst Louige in 1830; from there I proceeded to and pursued my processions studies at Lane Seminary, a theological seminary i studied there all the time, with the exception o six months, when i took charge of the Cherina.t Journal; the seminary was under the charge o

Journal; the seminary was under the charge of my father; he was the President of it.

Q. When were you ordaned as a clerywhan?

A. I was ordaned. I think, in 1837, and was appointed over a charge in the same year at Lawrenceburg, on the Cincunsal and Onlo River; it was a towathen perhaps, of some 1.500 inhybitants or thereabouts; there were other church denominations actried there, a Rapriet, a Methodist and a Preservierian courch, and about the time I was leaving they were organizing an Episcopal church; the number of communicants in my own courch when I left was, it ink, nineteen; the nouse could hold three hundred, probaby, if crowded; the regular attendants numbered, when I left was not at thest time supported by the congregation; I was a beneficiare under the orders of the American Home Missionary Society. ary Society.

ary Society.

Q. Where did you go to from Lawrenceburg?

A. To the capital of the State, Indianapolis, in Marion counts.

Q. Were you estiled over a charge there? A. Yes: had charge of a Presbyterian congregation here; it was a small church; it was teen supported by my congregation, receiving a salary of \$500 a year; remained there about eight years, more or less. A2d that brought you down to about 1347?

A. Yes.

Q. From that time where have you lived and in what service have you been as a clerumant A. since that time I have gived in this city as pastor mouth Church. Vere you the first clergyman of that church ?

2. Were you the dist derryman of that course I was the first derryman.

Q. Had the course been lounded then and were a called to it at the beginning of its existence? A, was caused to the church of the gentlemen who id purchased the property on which the church as built; I told these gentlemen they could not ill me—that they bad no an hority duffi they had runed a coursh; they men proceeded to form a turch, so that they might have authority to call

This was done and you were then called by

Q. This was done and you were then called by the church? A. Ies.
Q. How arge a consregation of church members was there connected with the church when you were called to fir? A. I think the church proper had, perhaps, twenty-five members.
Q. Have you had any interruptions in your services as pastor from that time? A. I have been working continuously, with very few exceptions—for instance, in the first year after I came here and while the church was in progress of building, I exposed in serf a little in visiting the church; I was taxen seek, warch onfeeded me for some montas—and, with the exception of first sickness, I don't recoined raving lost live Sundays in wenty-five years; in consequence of that first sickness I shipped to the Old World in 1850 and was gone about two months; I went out in a sating say and expected to come back in one, but returned in the steamsbip and; my time on those absence was in June, 1853, I think; my time on those absences June, 1988, I think; my time on these absences was spent in England and on the Continent, with the exception of the time taken up on the voyages

Q. What was the occasion of your second visit to Europe? A. I had been worn out with my pastoral work, editorial work and seturing inchental to the opening of the war and the events precipitated by the war during the first year, and my friends advised me to take a summer vacation and to come back refreshed for the lail work.

Q. Were you not invalued during that absence?
A. No, ar; the year before I had been somewhat invalided, and it was that I might enjoy rest preparatory to a larger work that my friends advised me to go.

me to go.
Q. Had you occasion to make any public domon-

the latter part of 1860; that was after Dr. Bacon, Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Mr. Thompson had residend it.

Q. Up to what time, if at all, did you cease your editorship of the *Independent?* A. When I look charge of the *Unistian Union;* I was a regular contributor up to 1856; my connection with it ceased in 1866.

Q. in the interval between your assuming the editorship of the *Christian Union* had you any responsible connection with it? A. There was a movement set on foot to establish which, in view of other arrangements, was not carried out, I deciling to take any position that would seem to put me in any antagonism with the *Independent;* the *Christian Union,* when first organized, was called the *Church Union;* it was founded to Dring all the Christian Churches together on one platform; a paper was passed into the hands of some iriends of mine in which I was under contract to write, and a friend came to me at Feckskil, and circumstances at that time arose which forced me into that position; that was in January, 1870.

Q. When you took the editorship of the *Christian Union* what was the extent of the subscription list? A. It was said to be 3,000, but it was more probably about 600 bond *Ads subscribers. "The *Christian Union* was established to bring all Christian Churches on one platform." said the witness, and he was proceeding to explain further the policy of the enterprise when Air. Beach objected and muttered in a low grumole that the matter was immaterial.

Q. During the first year after you took charge—anterior to December, 1870—to what extent cid the circulation of the *Christian Union* increase? A. I cannot give the exact date it grew to over 30,000.

Q. Besides your services as clergyman and your editorial services did you have other literary

A. I cannot give the exact date it grew to over 30.000.

Q. Besides your services as clergyman and your editorial services did you have other literary work? A. I had been largely a lecturer from the second year; I began in 1849 and continued this trial began.

Q. Since your connection with Plymouth church have there been several intervals of vacation, and, if so, for about what length of time? A. Yes; my contract with the church called for a vacation in August; that was on account of the hay lever coming on in August; afterward my vacation was extended from the list of August to the middle of September; then, within the last five years perhaps, the church, by a special vote, extended my vacation to the list of oliober; until late years my vacations were wholly spent at Peekswill; within the last four years or so I have taken my vacations at the Wille Monntains.

LITERARY LABOR.

Q. Have you been the author and publisher of any works? A. I wish to correct myself; I ought to have included in a previous answer acout lecturing, that since 1866, by a vote of my charch, I went into the field as a political lecturer, and dur-

turing, that since 1866, by a vote of my church, went into the field as a political lecturer, and du went into the field as a political lecturer, and durring all the stormy time immediately preceding
the Kasas troubles I was in the habit of making
political speeches and preaching not a lew political
sermons; I have been a voluminous writer,
thirty-five volumes now standing in my name;
with regard to my
work on the "Lipe of Christ,"
the contract for that work was entered into Detember 1871, and the first volume was issued beptember 1871.

Did the preparation of that work occupy mind to any extent? A. Yes, to a very

great extent. Taking a memorandum from his pocket and turning over the leaves with a pervous hand, he announced having signed the contract for "The Life of Christ" in 1867. Mr. Beecher, just beginning to enter into the serious phase of the case, grew more deliberate and gave his answers less freely than before.

Q. When did you write your novel of "Norwood"? A. It preceded the other; it appeared first in the Ledger in 1867 and in book form in 1888.
Q. When were you married? A. I think in 1837.
Q. How long before your marriage were you acquainted with your affianced bride. A. For seven years.

Q. How old were you when you were married? A. I think twenty-three. THE ENGAGEMENT.

"I was engaged to her for seven years before I married her." At this Mrs. Beecher and all the ladies to her neighborhood langued heartily, and, the witness continued, his face lighting up with the remembrance of the old days, "when we pair were twenty-four." We were twenty-three and twenty-four for one part of the year and then we were twenty-lour for the remainder." (Laughter.) Mrs. Beecher was very much amused at this explanation.

Q. Were you in college then? A. I was.
Q. How many cantaren have you had of this marriage? A. I have four with me, and five are waiting for me.
Q. How many grandchildren? A. Eight.
Q. During the period of your marriage was there any interval of separation between yourself and your wise? A. No; except when I was in Europe or away locusing. Q. Of late years your wife has had occasion to A. Yes, sir; for the benefit of go to Connecticut on account o sickness? A. No, not to Connecticut, out to ser home in Massacius setts; I go not receilect, except on these occasions, that she had occasion to go away from

DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Q. In regard to the conduct of domestic affairs, Mr. Becomer, what was the habit of your life in respect to you, wile or yourself having charge of them? A. From a very early period i remitted to almost the churce control or my secular affairs, until the last few years I naver drew my own maters all the frequency accounts were sent to Ars. Beecher, and a never snew what money come is or what money went out.

Q. What was the condition of your wife as to health and strength? A. She had an amount of strength that, in fact, almost gave her the strength of ten ordinary women until an accident beful nor by which she was thrown on the stone steps of a bank in Brookin; she was sound and efficient ceyond the nature of ordinary women.

The first fallacy overturned was that of his

strangement from his wife and his domestic troubles: "a woman of more sound sense and affection I never knew;" he was so much in the hands of his wife that he never knew how much money he owned; his salary was drawn by his wife, and of late years he had not only relegated the management of all his affairs to her, but even gave her authority to open his private letters.

Q. What was your Babit in regard to your correspondence? A. From an early period I held
the sacredness of letters; I would not open my
children's letters; I would not open my wire's letters, nor would she open mine; during the last
filteen years my correspondence has been so
large that I felt someoody must assist me with It,
and my wire would open my letters, and to a consignable extent answer them: II wars prolarge that i felt someoody must assist me with it, and my wie would open my letters, and to a considerable extent answer them; if were from home and sane were in doubt of any matter calling for an answer, she would defer it until my retuin.

Q. Mr. Beccher, during your soltiomant here, what has been your naud in regard to personal visits or intercourse with your outshoosers at large—as to instimacy among you? A. In my early years I altempted a cool deal of visiting; outside demands wasted my time, and I made arrangemens that I could be seen at my souss or in the caured; subsequent to that I found it impossible either to visit or freceive the fluittudinous calls that were made upon my, and lot the last twenty years, i may say, with the exception of weddings and luner is, I have done very little victim; in general, if may be said, I am not a visiting pastor.

Q. His there been inlined by between your asmity and other tamines? A. Yes; I was cautioned against that, but i felt, as a gentleman, that I mad a right to relect my own circle of acquantances, and I waid I do not care who was jesious or who made remarks about it; I think, with a single exception, tness visits nave been confined to persons of my own parish; I have visited some circing this time have you had a large persons of my own parish; I have visited some ymon.
During this time have you had a large per-

Q. During this done have you had a sarge per-sonal acquaintance with mon engaged in public affairs—in the affairs of the couren'r A. You mean in the community at large? Q. Yes? A. Yes, sir; I have met many men, but have not formed particular acquaintances with them. oth them.

Q. Have you had correspondence with them to it will be found that I have had such corre-

spondence.

Q. During the last twenty years what has been the average of your public appearances per week to.

I may say that from 1844 until 1873 I have averaged all lill grown addresses per week. A MAN OF WORE.

A man of wonderful work in his time. "For

thirty years I averaged six full grown addresses

years; the number of communicants, I suppose, amounts to 2,500 or 3,000; it has been over 2,000 for ten years or more.

Q. What have been your rehutural labors as clergyman in direct charge of that church congresation? A. I have preached every moring and afternoon every Sunday and continued for a series of years Wednessay ingit lectures. Friday night prayer meetings and what was called our social concernees or social meetings in toe parlors of the church; the social meetings in toe parlors of the church; the social meetings in the parlors of the church; the social meetings in the parlors of the church is as a member of the staff, but as a contributor, having a cound expressing the period of the received ever since I went into the pulpit of Plymouth church wish the New York Independent after my first year, not as a member of the staff, but as a contributor, having a cound expressing the interpret of 1860; that was after Dr. Bacon, Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Mr. Thompson had resumed it.

Q. Up to what time, if at all, did you cease your editorship of the Independent? A. He was co-proptile-tor, and when I took editorial charge of the parlors as clergyman of Plymouth controls as a first our was a first two weeks I sold absence to the staff, but as a contributor, having a cound expressing the period of the reconstruction measures, after is had every issue; in 1870 I took charge of the Christian Thion; I was a regular contributor up to 1850; my connection with it.

Q. Up to what time, if at all, did you cease your editorship of the Independent? A. He was ocherous of the parlors of the church the parlors of the pa

lution of his connection with the Independent came about. He wrote the Cleveland letter, and all the republican party-with the exception of the demo-crats, he naively added-were down upon him, The Independent criticised him more severely than he thought he deserved, and a disruption of rela-

Q. Mr. Beecher, what time did you first form the acquaintance of Mr. Tilton? A. I recollect him, it i recollect right, when he was employed on a newspaper. (Ar. Beecher was understood to say that the name of the paper was the Globe.) If I recollect right my first acquaints ince with him was when he was a shorthand reporter.

Beecher met Titon when the latter was a short-hand reporter on a now defunct New York paper. Tilton was comely and agreeable, and Beecher employed him to report his sermons. As Tilton heard this part of the evidence he seemed to come for a moment under the spell of Beecher's sympathetic voice. Tears came to his eyes, and ne dropped his head for a moment on his breast. In the early days Beecher had been very kind to Til-ton, and, said he, "one of the conditions on which I took the paper was that he should be my assistant."

Witness—I cannot remember if he was then re-porting anything from Plymouth charen; Mr. Bur-tis secured the services of Mr. Tilton to report for him sermons which he intended to publish in a volume.

him sermons which he littended to publish in a volume.

Q. What was his state and condition of life? A. He was very young, and of engaging presence and comely appearance; his address won my sympathy from the first.

Q. From that time in what form and in what degree did you become associated with him on the paper? A. I saw him a good deal; I saw him before 1880, because he had transierred his relations from the Observer to the Independent; I used after that to see him frequently, wenever I was in town, in connection with the Independent; our personal relations on both sides were very cordial.

personal relations on both sides were very cordisal.

Q. Were you and he in the babit of conferring together regarding a common interest, the proprietary interest of the paper? A. He was witty, ammening ann very conversational, and I chastled with him: I did not come into close personal relations with him until he came into the management of the paper, in 1881; thereafter for two or three years we were together almost daily; this was a common interest or companionship and of employment, and it was downright loving on my part.

was a common interest of companions in and or employment, and it was downright loving on my part.

Q. During this time how soon did you become aware of any purpose on his part to succeed you on the Independent? A. I do not know; I have an impression that it was my desire he should succeed me, and I so expressed it.

Q. When did you first begin to pian and purpose for that position for him? A. It was in 1868.

Q. At that time he was known as assistant editor? A. Oh, yes; that was one of the conditions on which I agreed to take charge of the paper, that he should be one of my assistants; that arrangement was made by me.

Q. How was the arrangement made by which you were to obtain that place for him? A. When the proposal to send me to Europe came up my charch was desirous that I should be sent, but it was necessary that I should have the consent of Mr. Bowen with whom I had a contract at that time; an arrangement was made between me and Mr. Bowen by which I should give up certain vested rights; I was to correspond with the paper, as I was breaking up the old arrangement; I agreed that Mr. Tilton should take my place for a year and I would allow my name to stand for a year, that Mr. Tilton might continue for a year to get and 1864; I went to Europe in 1803.

Q. Prior to this time, Mr. Beecher, did Mr. Tilton and 1804 in the paper, sub after that I would withdraw my name iron it; this occurred between the years 1800 and 1864; I went to Europe in 1803.

RECURENT PIRST DIFFERENCE WITH TILTON.

O. What was that question? A. The question in

BMECHEN'S PIRST DIFFERENCE WITH TILTON.

Q. What was that question? A. The question in Plymouth crures was whether we should constitute funds to the American Board of Foreign Missions; the discussion hates three days and was terminated by a general meeting; it was a question of mulicity and interest.

Q. What was the general point of the controversy A. The general point of controversy was whether Plymouth church, which had signalized its devotion to the anti-sinvery cause, should conribute to the Anti-Slavery Society or to the B dencies of the analyst as he as a same and a succession; I did not speak on the question in the lecture room, but I did in the courcil, and I was replied to by Air. Thison; there was a great defoi discussion, but it did not transcend the good recling that I see here in court; Mr. Thiton was I layor of throwing over the American Board.

Tilton first picked a quarrel with Beccher as far back as 1860. The witness resurrected a long-lor gotten inciden: in the history of Plymouth church, when an agitation occurred as to whether the church should contribute to the Anti-Slavery Board of Missions entirely or divide its contributions with that Board and the American Board of Missions. Eccener's liberal instincts led him to advocate a division of the money among all.

advocate a division of the money among all.

Mr. Beecher went on to say that it was through
his layer the matter got its carsinside the church,
as the question was a most unpaintable one; Mr.
Titton confined himself to showing that the American Board was in completely with slavery; he
thought that was the drift of his address; while
ke (Mr. Beecher) maintained the right of others
to subscribe to the American Board if they deemed
it proper, both the Anu-slavery Society and the
American Board were the beneficiaries of Pijmouth caures.

it proser, both the Anu-stavery Society and the American Board were the beneficiaries of Pijmouth cource.

Q. Now, on that occasion, Mr. Beecher, or at about that time did you perceive on Mr. Thiton's part any growing views to supersede you on the paper? A. I did but I paid no attention to it.

Q. At about this time did there occur any interruption in Mr. Thiton's initimacy in visiting at your house? Yes, sir, out I cannot say there was any very great latimacy; he was never very often in my nouse, and i was not a requiper visitor at his; we would meet in the street and in shops, but there was an occasion when he ceased to visit me.

Q. About this time, early in the war, was there any occasion on which Mr. Hitou performed any act of kindness to you or your ability that impressed you specially toward him? A. Yes; he was doing me little kindnesses, and he did one test stood out in my regard very specially; it was in reference to my son.

Q. Bed you leef it very much? A. I did and I do! I did so express myself toward him.

The Court here took a recess until two o'clock.

APTER RECESS. The resumption of the proceedings found the evidence dipping into a more serious phase of the case—the relations between Beecher and Tilton at the time of the Cleveland letter. Nothing material had been touched up to this time. The audience dropped into a serious, listening mood. The attendance was still greater than in the forenoon and the heat no less oppressive. Mrs. Beecher wore a white lace cap on her head. She was eager, animated and Intensely attentive, gaughter, Mrs. Scoville, and nor daughter-in-law, Mrs. Colonel Bescher, sat beside ner. To these poor women, wrapt up in the great man who sal in the witness stand, the moments were fraught with great importance. Every word dropped by the witness was treasured up like gold watched his every movement and hung upon his every word as if their eternal salvation were in the Q. In 1865, or 1865, when the Cleveland letter and

Q. In 1805, or 1805, when the Cleveland letter and the comments of the Independent, given in evidence on the other side, were made public, old they affect in any way the relations previously subsisting between you and incodore Titton's. It did not produce any effect socially to separate us; with regard to the injective between Tillon and Judson, in 1805 or 1805; I went to the Independent office; there was some excitement; I saw Theodore, and tood him that his Judson had been to my house, and that reported to me that he and lifton had made some statements respecting me which bore an imputation of impurpative against me in connection with my condum with a woman; I chans right to him to know how the matter was, with some strong excitantions; he then said it was not true that Judson adoutted there was some metaes, and that he would go right off and see Judson and know what the matter meant; he went, and after a short time returned; a short time after I saw him again, and he said-t was all a mistake; that Judson had explained the matter,

and that the whole thing was an utter mistake; I lever married, and I had strong sympathy and that he had never made use of any such language hopes for their future.

Q. Was this about the time he wrote you that letter?

This letter of Tilton's to Beecher, read to the jury by Mr. Evarts, snowed an extremely affectionate state of relations between the two in 1865. Whether you be poor or rich, weak or powerful, my heart will hold you all the same," and very much more of the same seraphic gush peculiar to Witness -Will I state the circumstances under

Which I received that letter?
Mr. Evarta—As far as they connect Tilton with

Witness-We had some conversation about the Witness—We had some conversation about the matter, about whother he was a friend to me or not, and as to terms of intercourse; that conversation was very cordial, and to me a very satisfactory one, and it was said between us, so test there should be no misconception on the part of the friends of either, "Suppo-e y-u express to me your views and i will express mue to you," and with that kind of lovers' quarrets he wrote me that letter, and that was the end of it.

Manually Records, No. 20, 1865.

with that kind of lovers' quarrels be wrote me that letter, and that was the end of it.

Ray, Hewry Ward Brecher:—

My Dram Phiram—Returning home late to-night, I can not go to be without writing you a letter.

Twice I have now been unwillingly forced to appear as your an associate below the public—he occasions five years apart. After the first, I am sure our friendship, listend or leting indicated was accounted. After this listend of a sure our friendship, listend of acting indicated was aftered. After this listend of wangs, grinne, I am pelled! I took out of its hiding ulace your sweet and preclous letter, written to me from England, comaining the affectionate message which you wished should live and testly after your death. To-night I have been thinking that in case I should die first (which is equally probable) I ought to leave in your hand in what no other man has been—what no other min can be. White I was a student the influence of your mind on mine was greaser than all books and all teachers. The influence has been mext to my wife and tamily the greatest affection of my life. By you I was baptized, by you married. You have been my minister, teacher, lather, brother, triend, companion. What a debt I owe you that can never be paid! First of all, my awakend religious life, then the development of my minister, teacher, lather, brother, triend, companion. What a debt I owe you that can never be paid! First of all, my awakend religious life, then the development of my minister, teacher, lather, brother, triend, companion. What a debt I owe you that can never be paid! First of all, my awakend books? What must be written in words, but must be expressed only in love.

Them, what hours we have had together! What arm in-arm wanderings! What hunts alter pictures and books? What must will make the pictures and books? What must will make their pictures and books? What must will make the pictures and books? What must will make the pictures and books? What must will make your hear? affection, his been the secret of the

Now, therefore, I want to say that if, either long age

the same.

Now, therefore, I want to say that if, either long ago or untely, any word of mine, whether showen or printed, whether public or private, has given you pain or regret, blot it from your memory, and in its place write your forgiveness, for the private, has given you alive, I sak you to over my children for their father's sake who has taught them to reverence you and regard you as a man of the property of the property

A marked sensation in the audience followed the conclusion of the reading of the exter.

witness—Our associations continued from that time to 1870; I met him in New York and at his own nouse, and I met him in New York and at his own nouse, and I met him at diverse meetings on public occasions; from that occurence I have no recollection of any personal intimacy with him, or the absence of it; I speak now of 1870, Q. Do you recollect, in the winter of 1870, any association you were brought into with him under different women's suffrage associations? A. That was in 1869, sir.

Q. Well, 1869; state about that? A. In reference to him and me?

Q. Yes—with reference to him and you and your relations with respect to the two societies. A. There was a co-operative suffrage society up to 1800 having meetings at his house; it was then known as

thown as

THE EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

About 1809 what was called the Boston wing of the Female Suffrage Association heid a convention at Cieveland, and formed a national society, of which I was elected President, not knowing that there was another national society formed in New York of the New York wing, and thus I found myself between two female national societies, I being President of one and I don't know who the other. But after I had consented to let my mame go before the convention I receilect having a discussion with Titton, in which he was very argent that I should not do so, and he almost persuaced me to send a telegram withdrawing my name. After the formation of that society in the following May the societies of the two wings were absorbed into one Equal Rights' Association and Tilton was made President of it.

nade President of it. Lucid as a crystal spring, compact and comprehensive was the explanation of the witness as to his connection with the Workin's Equal Rights movement. He was elected President by one of the two women's societies, and Titon would have dissuaded him from accepting the position.

Q. Do you recollect the occurrence of sitting for your portrait—the Page portrait? A. I do—witness looks at memorandum—that was in 1808, either late in the winter of 1808 or early in 1809, it was prought about some way in his wise—I have no distinct recollection about it, except it witness looks at memorandum—that was in 1898, either late in the winer of less or early in 1800, it was brought about some way in this wise—I have no distinct fecolection about it, except it was this: He was very desirous for me to go to Mr. Page's studio and sit for my portrait; supposed Mr. Page was a friend of his; he was a friend of mis new portrait; supposed Mr. Page was a friend of his; he was a friend of our congregation in shoon we were interested, and I met him after that a lew times; I sat for the portrait very other—more than hit; sittings; Mr. Tilton was sometimes present, not often: I can not say that I saw the portrait after van't in Tilton's house; in wim fession is, however, that I did; have very little recollection of Mr. Tilton's early connection with Pi in June the durch; the first indimation I had of a change in his religious faith and duties was I found his wife was distressed on the matter, and I was called, as pastor, to confer about it; I hever exposituated with him or brought the subject before him in any way; I considered it a crift which healthful young minds take frequently while passing through a transition stare of personal beine, leaving it to time and experience to rectify it; it was during this time the lotter referred to was written; after he had assumed the responsibilities of Christian communion there appeared one or two articles in the Independent which is about the man of the personal tome of the man of the property of the provide of the conversations with him; I don't recollect them motividually; I only recall them as connected partly with his success in his conduct of the Independent, and my general idea was not in the slightest degree to circumscribe his liberty of investigation, but to put him upon his gard against accepting and acting upon wrong conclusions.

Q, it was at this stage of the controversy that the letter was written? A. Yes, sir.

Here Mr. Shearman said be and Mr. Morris would be ready to-morrow (saturdar) evening, at five of look, to attend and take the t

Mr. Heecher went on to say:—I met Mr. Monlton at Page's galery; he sat to Pace for an excellent inkenesa; ar. Titton sat for one for one or
more friends; Mr. Moniton was there; they came
up as one lamnly; I think on going out of the
studio we waiked together toward Fulton ferry;
the conversation was peasant to me and I desire to see more of Mr. Moniton; my impression
is toat we waiked several times; I found him to
be an educated, cultivated man, fond of letters, a
connoisseur more than an artist; I thought him a
worshipper of art and a person of culture.

TILION'S REASONS.

TILION'S BEASONS. Inquiries as to dates were answered by the witness pulling out and referring to a copious memorangum, which he used frequently during the atternoon. A surcastic explanation was given of Tuton's falling off in his attendance at religious services in Pi) mouth courch. "When he found himself made much or befero the public he gradually loosened the ties that bound him to the church." As the history of the acquaintance with the "mutual friend" was told Moulton, who was sitting near Judge Morris, rested his head on the paim of his hand and fastened his eyes on the with

near Junge Morris, reated his head on the pains of his hand and fastened his eyes on the withess.

Q. Up to the end of 1870 was that the extent and form of your acquaintance with Mr. Moulton? A. Yes, st., as far as i know.

Q. Prior to December, 1870, had you in any way formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Moulton? A. I knew her as I know of thousands of persons, seeing her in my church; I knew her to beiong to that neighborhood without being able to recall her name; my memory of names is poor; I see so many people that one-half of my church hembers I do not know by name, but I recognize them to be members of my church; that is all I knew of Mrs. Moulton prior to that time.

Q. Din you know Mrs. Morse, or Mrs. Richards, as she then was, prior to the unarriage of Mr. Tiblen? A. I do not remember, sir.

Q. At the time of the marriage between Miss Richards and Mr. Tilton, and which ceremony was performed by you, and you any knowledge of or personal acquaintance with her? A. I only knew that she belonged to a set of girls that seat to school receiber and that were insociated with my daughter; I used to hear klizabets Richards spoken of smoog the girls, but I on not remember anything more particularly about IL.

Q. What is the age of your daughter to whom you refer? A. I don't know; she was corn before I want to Indianous: the tile of this found act of people.

Q. At the woodling, there ore, your interest so

Q. At the wedding, there ore, your interest so far as personal acquaintance was concerned - ?
A. I remember that may us I would remember a
beautiful picture: I felt they were the fairest pair

There was some gush of sentiment as Mr. Beecher spoke of Mrs. Tilton at the time she was married. "They were the fairest pair I ever married," said be with a smile, and he checked himself as if about to induige in some eulogy of the ady. Now, as if seated in the schoolroom at a Friday night talk, he rattled away over the expressions he recalled of Tilton's when speaking of his wile. "You don't know what a treasure I have got." "I am married to the dearest creature that ever lived." . On another occasion, "There is a little woman down at my house that loves you better than all the world," and so on, Beach, Fullerton, Moulton and Titton sitting solemn as a quartet of owis, while all the court besides were in good humor. Beecher continued to relate a score of reminiscences concerning Titton and his

score of reminiscences concerning Titton and his wife.

Q. Have you visited them? A. I think, when they lived in Oxford street, I visited them twice; I visited them once, and I have an impression that I visited them there again: I have no recollection of the circumstances of the visit.

Q. After they removed to Mrs. Morse's house, and be one eney went to their own house in Lavingston street, die you visit them? A. I visited them quite frequently; that brought them nearer to my house.

Q. In what form did Mr. Tilton begin to invite your visits to his house? A. I have not looked back on that matter, but from a general impression I believe that as early as 1850 we began to be together a good deal in our editorial relations.

Q. But, as a matter of fact, until after they went to Mrs. Morse's from Oxford street, you were not often with him? A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Tilton speak of visits to his house, and of about knowing his wife? A. He spoke admiringly of her: I have felt that this man thought what a blessed consummation that was; that he was the fortunate diver who brought up the pearl; Mr. Tilton said to me, "You have no idea what a whie I have got;" he said to me on digarent occasions, "Why don't you come down and see me, as you see your other friends?" I made the same reply to him that I did to others, "We will do just as much for you quite as well; thus "withing under excitement I cannot own;" have a mind to out hose occasions;" he said, "There is one little woman down in my house that loves you more than you have any idea of "on another occasion he said, "You have a laster friend in ner than any one needs."

Q. When did you first come to have personal acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton? A. I think it must be subsequent to 1860; I have no very vivid recollection of visits made then, though I have a general recollection of plaging there frequently.

acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton? A. I think it must be subsequent to 1860; I have no very wird reodication or visits made then, though I have a general recollection of not going there frequently musti 1863; on returning from Europe I began to think of giving souvenirs of my visit to friends, which could not be unless I had visited them frequently: I bought wood carvings, moss agates, &c.

Q. On that occasion did you make a present to Mrs. Tilton? A. Yes, a topas orocon; it was in a box, and I remember she thought it was in a box, and I remember she thought it was a pull box—(great languer)—that I brought home to her hasband—(more languer); on opening the box she oroke into immoderate languers and asaid, "I told Mr. Tilton to send me home some pilla, and I supposed he sent them by you."—(Languer,)

"I told Mr. Tilton to send me home some fills, and I supposed he sent them by you."—(Laughter.)

Q. While they were living at ars. Morse's and before going into their own house in Livingston street uid you occome an habitual visitor at their house? A. I visited them a good deal at the house of Mrs. Morse, but I do not know that I visited them there as much as I oil subsequently, when they went to reside in their own house.

Q. Do you remember the occasion of presenting a picture to Mrs. Tilton? A. I had writing "Norwood," and in the early chapters of it I was in despair about It. and I knew that someoody who would not be critical would give me strength and encouragement to go on with it; i read to Mrs. Tilton the opening chapters, and she was pleased with them, especially that part where the old dector goes out into the heids to gather a wreath to be placed on the head of the baby when it is born; I gave the picture to Mrs. Tilton as a souvenir of that visit; I do not recollect the form in which is at the back parlor, and subsequently it was put in the brock parlor, and subsequently it was put in the back parlor, and subsequently it was put in the back parlor, and subsequently it was put in the back parlor, and subsequently it was put in the back parlor, and subsequently it was put in the subsequent when it was not there; I distributed thirty or lorty souvenirs among my friends—among there alterward when it was not there; I distributed thirty or lorty souvenirs among my friends—among those with whom I was intimate.

Q. During the residence of this family in Livingston street what was the manner of your visits there on to 1870? A. The Post Office was near the corner of Washington street; after morning study I would go to the Post Office, take my letters in my hand and read them, and then drop in to see Mr. Thiton's iamily.

The tale give tender as it progressed. He was in despair with ms novel of "Norwood." He was

The tale grew tender as it progressed. He was in despair with his novel of "Norwood." He was about to discontinue writing it, but the thought struck him he would go down to Mrs. Tilton and read her the opening complers and see the effect. He wanted encouragement, and he got it. The nover wear on and proved a success. Mr. Beecher's voice dropped to a low and gentle monotone as he told the incident.

as he told the incident.

Witness—My habit was then to go down and get my letters after getting through my morning studies—to take my fetters in my hand and read them as I went along, and drop at there half an hour in he morning or longer—if it was longer; then, making any little calls that I wanted to make, I requently went over the ferry to New York, and then came home to my dinner.

Q. But your habit there was to complete your work in the morning? A. Yes, sir; I have always been an early riser and an early worker, and o, then o'clock I would usually be done with my studies.

Q. Inco you went out for exercise and recrea-

Studies.

Q. Then you went out for exercise and recreation? A. Yes, air; for editorial work or any other.

Q. So that whalever call you did make at this home, I understand you to say, was at that time of day? A. In an immense majority of instances.

Q. Now, have you amy recollection, Mr. Beconer, of any most of caling there in the evening, or of any calls there in the evening? A. No, sir; exception of any most of caling there in the evening, or of any calls there in the evening? A. No, sir; exception of the committee; in the years 1867-8-91 may have been there a few times, but it was not only contrary to any habit, but it was impossible; my evenings are mostly engaged in speaking or equivalent work.

Q. So you had no hands or maxing calls in the evening? A. No, sir.

Q. For fointing calls with your intimates were they in the day time asnatily? A. Almost always, unless its rolled up to irrend downrad's in the evening with him, out the ordinary calls were made usually in the atternoon, soout five o'clock; I mean near people; near calls.

Q. How irequently did you see Mr. Thion at his own home? A. I should think as often as he was inere or as he was not there; half the time no, just as the case may be; when he worked in his own home? A. I should think as often as he was there or as he was not there; half the time no, just as the case may be; when he worked in his own home? A. I should think as often as he was linere or as he was not to the time no, just as the case may be; when he worked in his own home? A. I don't know now it arose; I only know I bonght a pair of fine grays and is was not yet time to go up to my place; I was keeping them here week or two; I went down one oright morning with a onign and took ner out to the park, an one other time, a week or a fortnight later; in the monwhile I met Mrs. Morse, and she begged me to give Libbue a drive—it did her so miton good them I took the horses up to the larm, and did not reverablour A. Yes, sir.

drive any more.
Q. You went there a second time after this con-Q. You went there a second time after this conversation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Wao did you see there then? A. Mr. Tiltos and Mrs. Tilton; I think first I saw him at time window, and he came out: I dishot get out of the bugg; I talked with him on various things, but don't remember that I said I had come down to take Labbie out to ride, or your wise out to ride; Le called her to the door; she was winni: I then spoke to her nod said, "Mrs. Thiton, I have called to see if you would not like to ride out;" she declined; he playfully reproached her and said, "Go in, get your taings on and take the ride;" sucremon say came out and look the ride.
Q. Did you say anything at this time about what her mother had said to you? A. I don't recollect.
Q. Now, sir, in that year, 1870, prior to December, do you requember an occasion of being sens for to visit Mrs. Filton in August of that year, or the time reserred to? A. In August, 1870, I was at Focaschi; I received a little note from ner saying —

ee un.
r. Fulierton-One moment,
iter consultation with Mr. Beach-No objecon.
hr. Evarts-That note was what? A. Simply a squest, being sick, wishing that I should come to request, being sick, winning see her.

O. Did you know of har sickness before? I don't on the you know of har sickness before? I don't on the your seems of the side of August, 1870.

recollect: I think it was the 4th of August, 1870.
Q. You were at Peekskill on a vacasion? A. Yes, By easy stages the story reached the time when Beecher made the famous visit to Mrs. Tilton when she was lying sick in bed. She had sent for him, the respondent. He went up to her room on the second floor and saw der. What was said between them? Witness threw his head forward, pent it in thought for a moment, flushed a little and said he could not exactly recollect the terms of the conversation they had, and there were mysterious winks among plaintin's counsel. When telling of the second visit the witness said a girl met him at the door and sant Mrs. Tilton did not care to be seen that day, and sent a message

in the words, "All win oc well in the future," Q. How long since you had seen her, do you remember? A. I son't remember.
Q. How long had you been up at Peckskii!?
A. I can't say from any p sative femembrance; I can only judge from my hult.
Q. You know nathing to the contrary of having